BULLETIN

OF THE

ESSEX INSTITUTE.

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MEETING NEAR "SHIP ROCK" IN PEABODY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1871.

[*Continued.*]

WIGWAM ROCK.

THIS communication from Mr. Jones Very on "*Wigwam Rock*," received since the Rockville meeting, is here inserted as an appendix to the report of that meeting.

Dear Sir:—I wish to correct a statement of mine in the first number of the second volume of the Historical Collections. I there stated "that Wigwam Rock was probably the same as now called Ship Rock." A recent ramble in that vicinity has convinced me that it is not.

Samuel Very's farm was much farther to the west of Ship Rock. It was bounded on the west by Cedar Pond. A cart road runs northeastward from this pond through the woods to a public road, known on the old maps as Putney's road, running from Lowell Street to Newburyport turnpike. Following this cart road from the pond, about a sixth of a mile, I found a large rock, half as large as Ship Rock, making a corner boundary stone of two

old stone walls, covered with lichens, and having every appearance of having been built two hundred years ago. This I believe to be the Wigwam Rock mentioned in the deeds of Edmond Butler and Richard Way. The first, in 1652, is as follows:—"Edmond Butler, Salem, sold to Richard Way, for twenty pounds, fourteen acres of upland, lying next Thomas Goldthwait's land on the north; and ten acres lying on the south and a little below Wigwam Rock; and a piece of land running down to the river." 1st Book, p. 15. The deed of Richard Way to Samuel Very, 1656, runs thus:—"And one acre of land which sometime was Edmond Butler's, where the house of Philip Verren, deceased, formerly stood; and a parcel of land containing about one acre and a half, exchanged with the town, on the south side of the brook near the farm; and also fourteen acres of ground, or thereabouts, bounded with a parcel of ground of Thomas Goldthwait's on the marsh; and the ten acres on the east and to the south, a little below a rock, known by the name of Wigwam Rock; and to the northeast on Thomas Antrim, with a small strip of land running down to the river to the south, containing about two roods; to have and to hold." 1st Book, p. 74.

The ten acre lot described in these deeds was probably that lying to the east and south of this corner boundary stone. The land slopes off from this stone, and on the other side of the cart road makes a steep descent of fifty or sixty feet. Thus the words "a little below" would correspond. It is a suitable place, too, for an Indian camp, as my friend, the farmer, thought. Local tradition is silent. There are a number of other very large boulders, some as large as Ship Rock, a little to the left as you follow this road; but none so likely to be Wigwam Rock as the one I have described. —Jones Very.

Special Meeting, Tuesday, September 5, 1871.

Hon. Otis P. Lord's Memorial Address on Asahel Huntington.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 7.30 P. M., with the following remarks.

Members and Friends of the Essex Institute:— We are assembled this evening to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one who has been, for many years, a prominent citizen in this community. His pleasing and cordial greetings in our streets and the usual places of resort will be long remembered. He had been called by his fellow citizens to occupy several places of honor and trust, and always discharged the duties incumbent thereon to the satisfaction of his constituency. He always took a lively interest in the various institutions of this city, having for their objects the promotion of religion, benevolence, literary or general culture, especially in this institution, which for four successive years (1861—1865) elected him to its presidency.

It is therefore appropriate that we should assemble, on this the first anniversary of his decease, to listen to the reading of a memoir of his life and character, prepared at our request by the Hon. Otis P. Lord.

Mr. Lord had long been one of his most intimate and cherished friends, and his acceptance of this duty merits our warmest thanks. Allow me to introduce to you Mr. Lord.

Mr. Lord then delivered his memorial address, which was listened to with intense interest and was a faithful and correct delineation of Mr. Huntington's character.* At its conclusion

* This memoir is printed in the 11th volume of the *Historical Collections* of the Institute.

Hon. Allen W. Dodge alluded briefly and in fitting terms to the just and beautiful tribute to the memory of our deceased friend which Mr. Lord had presented this evening, and after narrating some reminiscences of the early life of Mr. Huntington, especially when a law student and residing in Newburyport, on his motion it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Essex Institute be presented to the Hon. Judge Lord for his memorial discourse on the late Asahel Huntington, so rich and accurate in its facts, so felicitous and touching in its portrayal of his character, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication in the Transactions of the Institute.

Regular Meeting, Monday, October 16, 1871.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 7.30 P. M.

Records of preceding meeting read.

The Secretary announced the following correspondence :—

From U. S. Department of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 14, 24, 30; American Antiquarian Society, Sept. 19; Bergen Museum, June 30, July 27; Boston Public Library, Sept. 14; Buffalo Historical Society, Aug. 16, Sept. 14; Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, Aug. 24; London Society of Antiquaries, Aug. 26; Massachusetts Historical Society, Sept. 14; Minnesota Historical Society, Oct. 10; Moravian Historical Society, Sept. 18; Mount Holyoke Seminary, Oct. 12; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Oct. 14; Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Sept. 28; Pennsylvania Historical Society, Aug. 28; Washington Young Men's Christian Association, Aug. 3, 10; Yale College, Corporation of, Sept. 21; C. A. Baker, Cambridge, Aug. 6; George F. Browning, Salem, Aug. 11; D. A. Chever, Denver, C. T., Sept. 24, 29; Henry Cook, Boston, Sept. 8, 12; J. H. Gannett, East Gloucester, Sept. 19; P. A. Hanaford, New Haven, Sept. 8; James W. Harris, Cambridge, Sept. 22; Daniel H. Johnson, Salem, Aug. 30; Noyes, Holmes & Co., Boston, Aug. 18, Sept. 16, Oct. 6; Jonathan Pierce, Boston, Aug. 12; T. Prime, Rowley, Sept. 8; B. T. Reed, Boston, July 29; J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, Sept. 11.

The Librarian reported the following additions : —

By Donation.

Atwood, E. S. The Scotsman, Aug. 4, 7, 8, 1871. Edinburgh Daily Review, Aug. 5, 1871. Scott's Centenary, Aug. 15, 1871.

BAKER, CONRAD, of Indianapolis, Ind. Reports of the Adjutant General of Indiana, 8 vols. 8vo.

BEMIS, LUKE, West Chester, Pa. West Chester Directory, 1857-8, 1 vol. 8vo.

BOLLES, E. C. Catalogus Collegii Sanctissmæ Trinitatis, 1871. 8vo pamph.

BROWN, AMMI. Boston Directories, 1853, 4, 6, 7, 8. 5 vols. 8vo. Patent Office Reports, 1853, 1856. 2 vols. 8vo. Catalogue of Boston Public Library, 1854. 1 vol. 8vo. Light from the Spirit World. 1 vol. 12mo. Boston Almanacs, 1857, 1865. 2 vols. 16mo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 207.

BYRKIT, J. W., of Indianapolis, Ind. Indianapolis Directories, 1858-9, 1865, 6, 8, 9, 1870. 6 vols. 8vo. Amended Charter and Revised Ordinance of Indianapolis. 1 vol. 8vo. 1859.

CABOT, JOSEPH S. Monographie des Melastomacées, 1 vol. folio, Londres, 1833. Plantarum Icones, 1 vol. folio, Londini, 1789. Nicholson's Encyclopedia, 12 vols. 8vo. Domestic Encyclopedia, 3 vols. 8vo. Say's Political Economy, 1 vol. 8vo. Young Mechanic, 1 vol. 8vo. Abrege Du Dictionnaire De L Académie Francoise, 2 vols. 8vo. Historical Collections of United States, 2 vols. 4to. Universal Dictionary, 1 vol. 4to. Italien Dictionaire, 1 vol. 4to.

CLOGSTON, WM., of Springfield, Mass. Springfield Directories, 1854-5, 1866-7, 1867-8, 1868-9, 1869-70. 5 vols. 12mo. Haverhill and Bradford, 1859, 1 vol. 8vo. Northampton, 1868-9, 1 vol. 12mo. Norwich, 1860, 1 vol. 12mo.

CONSTANT, G., of Smyrna. Armenian Service Book. 1 vol. 16mo.

COX, E. T., of Indianapolis, Ind. First Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Indiana, 1869. 8vo pamph. Maps and Colored Section referred to in the Report of State Geologist. 1869. 2 vols. 8vo.

DEVEREUX, G. H. Tides. New Theory by D. K. Chase. 8vo pamph. Boston, 1871.

EMERTON, J. H. Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31. Sept. 1, 2.

GOULD —— of Topsfield. Baltimore Directory for 1824, 1 vol. 12mo. Johnson's Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 4.

HOLMES, THOMAS, of Merom, Ind. Catalogues of Officers and Students of Union Christian College for 1864-5, 1865-6, 1866-7, 1867-8, 1869, 1870, 1871, 6 pamphlets, 8vo. Rules and Regulations of U. C. College, 8vo pamph. Course of Study in U. C. College, 1850. 8vo pamph. Constitution and By-Laws of U. C. College, 1859, 8vo pamph.

INDIANAPOLIS STATE BOARD OF AGRICUTURE. Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Indiana, 1853, 1 vol. 8vo. Agricultural and Geological Reports, 1839, 1 vol. 8vo. Agricultural Reports, 1854-5, 1870. 2 vols. 8vo.

JOHNSON, SAM'L. Martin's Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo. Pike's Arithmetic, 1 vol. 8vo. Laporte's Exercises, 1 vol. 8vo. Ferguson's Astronomy, 1 vol. 8vo. Spanish Grammar, 1 vol. 8vo. Kreb's Latin, 1 vol. 12mo. Morse's Universal Geography, 1 vol. 8vo. Jacob's Latin Reader, 1 vol. 12mo. Arnold's Greek Exercises, 1 vol. 12mo. Emerson's Arithmetic, 1 vol. 12mo. Parker's Philosophy, 1 vol. 12mo. Russell's Elocutionist, 1 vol. 12mo. Fowle's Speller, 1 vol. 12mo. Smith's Arithmetic, 1 vol. 16mo. Worcester's Geography, 1 vol. 16mo. Emerson's Arithmetic, 1 vol. 16mo. Bullion's Grammar, 1 vol. 12mo. Latin Tutor, 1 vol. 12mo. Paley's History, 1 vol. 16mo. Dwyer on Elocution, 1 vol. 12mo. Colburn's Arithmetic, 1 vol. 12mo. Tower's Reader, 1 vol. 12mo. Parker's English Composition, 1 vol. 12mo. Bugard's French Translator, 1 vol. 12mo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 30.

LEE, JOHN C. Commercial Bulletin, Sept., 1871.

LEVETTE, G. M., of Indianapolis, Ind. Transactions of the Indiana State Horticultural Society, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871. 4 vols. 8vo.

MASON, LEVANT L., of Jamestown, N. Y. Soldier's National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., 1863, 1 vol. 8vo. Directory of the Oil Regions, 1 vol. 8vo.

MILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue for 1871. 1 vol. 8vo.

MORSE, E. S. Indian Almanac for 1864.

NICHOLS, W. F., Armenian Almanac, 1871. Collections of Monuments of the National Museum. 4 vols., 4to. Naples, 1870.

PACKARD, A. S. Report on the University of the State of Missouri, June 28, 1871. 8vo pamph.

PALFREY, C. W., Steam Engineering by James Stewart, 1 vol. 12mo. Miscellaneous pamphlets and serials, 361.

PICKERING, JOHN, Miscellaneous pamphlets, 57.

RAUCH, JOHN H., of Chicago, Ill. Report of the Board of Health of Chicago for 1867, 8, 9. 8vo pamph.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. Ninth Census of the U. S. Statistics of Population, Advance Sheets, 4to pamph.

WARD, MRS. JAMES, Blunt's Coast Pilot, 1 vol. 8vo. Cooper's Tactics, 1 vol. 12mo. Log Books, 7 vols. folio.

WATERS, J. LINTON, of Chicago, Ill. Report of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company. 8vo pamph. 1871. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 10.

WILLARD, JOHN H., of Troy, N. Y. Catalogue of Troy Female Seminary for 1871, 8vo pamph.

By Exchange.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF PHILA. Proceedings, Jan. to July, 1871, No. 86. 8vo pamph.

BERGENSKE MUSEUM IN BERGEN. Indftillinger fra Bergens Formandlkab for 1867, 8, 9, 70, 4 vols. 8vo. Forhandlinger, 1869-70. 2 pamphlets, 8vo. Smaakvede ar Henrik Krohn, 12mo pamph. Bergenseren eller nogle Ord of det Bergenske Folkesprag, 12mo pamph. Gierftad Grand, 12mo pamph. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 13.

BIBLIOTHEQUE UNIVERSELLE ET REVUE SUISSE. Archives des Sciences physiques et Naturelles. Nos. 160, 161, 162, 163. 4 pamph. Genève, Lausanne, Paris, 1871.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Nineteenth Annual Report. 1871, 8vo pamph. Bulletin for July, 1871.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. Memoirs, Vol. II. Part. 1, No. II. 4to pamph.

CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY. Fourth Annual Report, June, 1871, 8vo pamph. Catalogue for 1871. 1 vol. 8vo.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Wilde's Summer Rose; or the Lament of the Captive, by Anthony Barclay, Esq. 12mo pamph.

GESELLSCHAFT NATURFORSCHENDER FREUNDE IN BERLIN. Sitzungs-Berichte, Jahre. 1870. 8vo pamph.

IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Annals, July, 1871. 8vo pamph. Davenport, 1871.

NATURWISSENSCHAFTLICHEN VEREINE IN BREMER. Abhandlungen, Bd. II. Heft. III. 1871. 8vo pamph.

SOCIETÉ IMPÈRIALE DES NATURALISTES DE MOSCOW. Bulletin, 1870. No. 2. 8vo pamph.

VEREINES ZUR BEFORDERUNG DES GARTENBAUES, IN BERLIN. Wochenschrift, Jahrg. xiii. Nos. 1-52. 1870.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Collections, Vol. II. 1 vol. 8vo. 1871.

VERMONT STATE LIBRARY. General Statute of Vermont, 1862, 1 vol. 4to. Vermont, 1862. 1 vol. 4to. Vermont Legislative Documents, 1870-1. 1 vol. 8vo. House Journal, 1870. 1 vol. 8vo. Senate Journal, 1870. 1 vol. 8vo. Laws of Vermont, 1870. 1 vol. 8vo.

YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY. Report of the Sheffield Scientific School, 1870-71. 8vo pamph. New Haven, 1871. Yale Colllege in 1871. 8vo pamph.

PUBLISHERS. American Chemist. American Literary Gazette. American Naturalist. Canadian Naturalist. Christian World. Church Register. Fireside Favor-

ite. Francis's Catalogue. Gardener's Monthly. Gloucester Telegraph. Haverhill Gazette. Ipswich Advance. Land and Water. Lawrence American. Little Giant. Lynn Reporter. Medical and Surgical Reporter. Nation. Nature. Pavilion. Peabody Press. Quarritch's Catalogue. Sailor's Magazine and Seaman's Friend. Salem Observer. Silliman's Journal. Sotheran's Catalogue. Tilton's Journal of Horticulture.

The President mentioned the great loss which science and history have sustained in the destruction of the buildings of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and of the Chicago Historical Society with all their valuable collections and libraries, during the great fire on the eighth and ninth of this month, which had laid in ruins so large a portion of that great and beautiful city of the northwest. He alluded to his recent visit to these institutions and was impressed with the value of their collections, and with the liberality of the citizens of that city in providing such substantial buildings and generous endowments.

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

In 1856 the formation of a society for the promotion of the Natural Sciences was proposed, and in the following year the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences was organized. A room was taken and a museum commenced, but owing to the financial crash that came upon the country, very little was done until the year 1859, when it was organized as a corporation under the title of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. In 1862 the lamented Kennicott returned from his three years' exploration in the Arctic regions, richly laden with specimens, a part of which were to become the property of the Academy. In the winter of 1863-4 advantage was taken of Prof. Agassiz' visit to Chicago to gain his opinion of the value of the collections secured by Mr. Kennicott. His endorsement of Mr. Kennicott's work, and his urging the importance of the forming a great museum in the Northwest was so strong an incentive that money was at once secured (a

large sum being given at an impromptu meeting, afterwards greatly increased by the efforts of Mr. Scammon) and the funds placed in the hands of trustees for the formation of a museum, of which Mr. Kennicott was appointed Director. In 1863 Mr. Kennicott, in order to add to the materials of the museum, accepted the appointment on the Russian American Telegraph Survey. From this ill-fated expedition he never returned. At this time the charge of the museum was given to Dr. Stimpson. On June 7, 1866, a large part of the collection of over forty thousand specimens, and all the plates for the first part of the "Transactions" were destroyed by fire. Soon afterwards the text of the same volume while in the hands of the printer met the same fate. The Academy however started forward with renewed vigor, and erected what in any ordinary fire would have been a fire proof building. Its collections and library were rapidly increased, until, at the date of the present calamity it had within its walls one of the, in many respects, most valuable collections in the country, including the larger part of the crustacea and other invertebrates belonging to the Government and Smithsonian collections, and the crustaceans dredged by Pourtales, which had been sent to the Academy for Dr. Stimpson to describe. The State collection of insects made by the late Mr. Walsh, had also been deposited at the Academy.

The Academy had published its first volume of "Transactions" and forty-eight pages of its "Proceedings." The second volume of "Transactions" was in a forward condition, and many pages stereotyped and several plates printed and stored at the Academy.

Mr. F. W. Putnam, after remarks on the great loss which science had met, and an account of his visit to the

Academy's rooms in August with a description of the character of the collections destroyed, read the following abstracts from letters which had been received:—

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1871.

"Among the other buildings involved, was the Chicago Academy of Sciences. It was considered fire-proof; but, in the fiery furnace, its iron shutters warped like pasteboard, and let in the devouring element, and a precious morsel it lapped up. There were the greater portion of the invertebrata collected by numerous explorers and in distant oceans, originally deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, but transferred here for especial study and description by Dr. Stimpson; the collection of mammals and birds made by Dr. Vaille, which cost him years of labor and travel; two skeletons of the mastodon; the collections of Kennicott in the Arctic region; of Stimpson on the Florida reefs and the Gulf Coast; the Cooper collection of shells, purchased by George Walker; an interesting series of implements in pottery and lava—the work of a prehistoric race — exhumed at San Jose, Mexico, presented by J. Y. Scammon; a large collection of minerals, rich in crystalline forms, which was secured through the exertions of Mr. E. S. Chesboro; an extensive suite of the coals and iron ores of the Northwest, and other objects of natural history. The Academy had become the resort for Scientific men desirous of studying not only the natural history of the Northwest, but of the whole country. Dr. Stimpson's MSS. relating to the invertebrates collected on the Japan Expedition, illustrated by numerous drawings — the labor of years, and ready for publication — were also consumed. But a short time ago Mr. J Gwyn Jeffreys spent several days in examining our collections in reference to deep sea dredgings. But all are gone. The patrons through whose munificence the Academy was built up have shared in the general calamity. Many of the specimens cannot be replaced; but when the Academy shall arise like a Phœnix from its ashes is a matter of doubt. The present is not a time for consultation while the embers are yet alive, and while the smoke is yet ascending."—J. W. Foster.

Chicago, Oct. 12.

"Please stop the sale of the books and papers in the agency. We have not a copy left of any of them. The Academy building and everything in it was utterly destroyed — not a scrap of paper or a specimen saved. My own books, collections, MSS. and drawings — twenty years' work all gone!"— Wm. Stimpson.

Mr. Putnam then offered the following resolutions,

which were seconded with remarks from Messrs. E. C. Bolles and E. S. Morse, the president and others, and unanimously passed:—

Resolved. That the Essex Institute tenders its sympathy to its sister society, the CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, in her second trial by fire, in which she has lost not only her buildings, but all her specimens, books and publications.

Resolved. That the Institute hereby promises to furnish such of its publications as the Chicago Academy of Sciences may desire, and to render such other assistance as possible in the efforts of the Academy to arise for a second time from the ashes.

The President stated that

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Was organized in 1856 through the efficient efforts of Rev. William Barry, formerly of Lowell, Mass., and was chartered in 1857. It had accumulated a valuable library of more than fifteen thousand bound volumes, a large collection of pamphlets well arranged and catalogued, newspapers and other historic data and memorials, a large part of which is irrecoverable. It had a considerable collection of paintings, statuary, etc., also manuscripts and other materials to elucidate the early history of Chicago and of the late civil war.

The following may be specified, indicating the extent of the loss, which not only this society but the students of American History have sustained. The complete journals of the father of the late Major J. H. Kinzie, extending from 1802 (before the construction of Fort Dearborn) to 1826, containing nearly one thousand names of residents and visitors during the earliest period (now traditionary), of the local modern history of that city; complete files of the public journal of Richmond, as preserved

by the official head of the Confederate States; and the memorable proclamation of President Lincoln, in the original draft, giving liberty to the enslaved.

By the liberality of the citizens of Chicago, who held in high estimation the influence and labors of this society, a building, supposed to be fire-proof, forty by fifty feet, and designed to be the right wing of the future main edifice, was erected a few years since at an expense of over $60,000, including the land, for the depository of its library and collections, and a fund was raised in addition thereto, yielding an annual revenue of more than one thousand dollars for their care and increase.

Mr. James Kimball proposed that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions of sympathy to be sent to the Chicago Historical Society.

The proposition was adopted and Messrs. James Kimball, E. C. Bolles and the Secretary were appointed for the purpose.

The committee retired, and after a short absence, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Essex Institute has learned with great regret that in the late disastrous fire at Chicago the building, library and collections of the Historical Society of that city were entirely destroyed, therefore:

Resolved. That the Essex Institute desires to assure the Chicago Historical Society of the profound sympathy and its earnest wish both to replace all the publications of the Institute which were in that library, and to afford all other aid which it may be in its power to give.

THE SALEM AND BOSTON STAGE COMPANY.

A communication from Mr. William H. Foster was read, containing his reminiscences of the days of stage coaches in Salem and of the Salem and Boston stage

company, during the period he was in the office of the company. The scenes and incidents at the stables on Union Street, and at the Old Sun Tavern then located on the site of the present Bowker Building on Essex Street, were very graphically described, alluding especially to the bustle, activity and stir attending the arrival and departure of the coaches, the great events of the day. Anecdotes and short notices of the drivers and other employès were interspersed, portraying vividly the characters of those who were attached to the establishment. These incidents occurred some forty-five or fifty years since, when the turnpikes and the stage coaches were in the ascendancy and had made great advance over the previous modes of travel, displacing to a considerable extent private conveyances and the little wayside inns. A few years elapsed and these in turn retreated before the advent of railroads, which have now connected the whole country with a network of iron bands and have contributed so much to the rapid transportation of passengers and merchandise. At that period this company was a great establishment, and not inferior to any other line in the United States, in the character of its agents and drivers, and in the superiority of its teams and coaches; and perhaps in advance of them, being the first to introduce the swing rack and foot board, as it was termed; and after these the splendid steel spring coaches. These coaches were mostly built under its own supervision, in its own shops, and by its own mechanics.

There were Stephen Daniels and Benjamin Bray, coach-body makers; Smith and Osgood Bradley, wheelwrights (Bradley is now a car builder); John McGlue and David Harding, and a half a score of others, blacksmiths; John Chipman, John Mackie and John Frye, saddlers and carriage trimmers; Joseph D. Saddler and Daniel C. Man-

ning, painters. The gigs and coaches got up by the company from 1821 (when it was incorporated) to 1834-5 and 6, were far superior in strength and finish to any in present use. William Manning, familiarly known as "Sir William," was the general superintendent, Henry Cross the agent at Boston, and Samuel Manning had the charge of the stable at the "Marlborough" in Boston, and afterwards fitted out the stages with Mr. Lancaster and ran the expresses to overtake the stages, etc.

The coaches for Boston left at 7, 8, 9, 10, A. M, 1.30 and 5 P. M., and arrived from Boston at 11 A. M., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, P. M. Any number of extras went over the road at all times both day and night. There was also a coach to and from Marblehead, driven by Thompson, and three times a week to Haverhill driven by D. Sanderson and afterwards by Pinkham.

The drivers were James Potter, left at 7 A. M., the first out in the morning; Woodbury Page at 8 A. M.; Charles Cross, afterwards Albert Knight, and then B. Savory at 9 A. M.; Moses Shaw at 10 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Albert Knight, afterwards Jacob Winchester on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Lot Peach at 1.30 P. M. The Major Shaw went out at 3 P. M., and this closed the outward or up trips to Boston for the day. Peter Ray afterwards drove this last route.

The first coach in from Boston was at 11 A. M., the one that left the afternoon previous at 3 o'clock; the Gloucester at 1 P. M., Potter at 5, Page at 6, Savory at 7 and Peach at 8 P. M.

There were many extra drivers, Wm. Winchester, Joshua Butman, Joseph Potter, Benjamin Leavitt and others. During the summer some of the regular and several of the extra drivers were away on journeys. There

were between fifty and sixty men on the pay roll of the company, all good and reliable.

To Potter was assigned the honor of driving Lafayette, on his visit here in August, 1824, and on this occasion had an open barouche and team of splendid horses, and drove him through to Newburyport. When Henry Clay made his visit in 1833, Page and his team of milk-whites were in attendance and took him over the road from the residence of Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee on Pleasant Street to the Tremont House, Boston, in sixty minutes. Joseph Smith, who had been in the livery business for many years was employed by the Committee of Reception during Gen. Jackson's visit in 1833, and used on the occasion an open barouche and had a team of four coal black horses.

Mr. Daniel C. Manning first entered the service of the company in 1823 as an office boy and carried round the letters and bundles on the arrival of the stages. For the small packages a horse and gig was always ready on the arrival of each coach, and here began the first express business of this county.

From here Daniel went into the company's paint shop, then in charge of Joseph D. Sadler, where he served a regular apprenticeship and became a first-class carriage painter, in which business he continued for some years, combining with it the letting of a few horses. The paint shop was then abandoned and he went very extensively into the livery business with Mr. Joseph Smith.

We see him driving, in that fearful storm on the 8th of February, 1870, Prince Arthur to the Peabody funeral, and for eight consecutive hours not leaving his box. Like Mr. Peabody, he started a poor boy, but by his untiring industry, and his natural resources, he is now rated among the self made capitalists. He also had the honor

of driving (or running), President Polk through the city, on the occasion of his visit here in 1847.

Before the incorporation of the Salem and Boston Stage Co., in 1821, a line of stages had been run by Mr. Richard Manning, and afterwards by his sons, William, Robert and Samuel, and in 1810 or 1811 the Mannings bought out the old Burrill line of stages. The Burrill stables were in the rear of Court (now Washington Street), and their office was in the rear of where Nourse's fruit store now stands.

In 1815 or 1816 a company was formed of the Messrs. Manning, Henry Cross and others. Holton Dale, who will be remembered by many as the greatest whip in the county, drove the first coach out at 7 o'clock A. M., and Willis, a large and splendid looking man, drove the first coach in from Boston, and afterwards Carpenter. Dale always had elegant horses; his team of sorrels were square docked, and always trimmed and combed to a hair; his coach in order, and run very still, as about every morning he went over it himself, and screwed up all the nuts. Those who were in college from, say 1810 to 1816 will remember Dale, as he claimed as a right the privilege of driving home the students at the vacations.

Instead of his coach he sometimes used an open basket carriage which would hold fifteen or eighteen — but as there was no convenience for baggage, that had to be sent by another team. With the light basket carriage he could spin off ten or twelve miles the hour, and land his passengers from Cambridge, say seventeen or eighteen miles, in an hour and thirty or forty minutes.

Once, about Christmas time, after he had started, there came up a furious snow storm, and by the time they reached Salem the basket was full of snow and students closely packed together.

But these reminiscences are so far extended that I will close. Many of the actors have paid the last debt of nature, and those who are left are getting to be among the old folks. The following list of employeès, so far as can be recalled, is annexed.

DRIVERS.

Holton D le,
——— Willis,
——— Carpenter,
James Potter,
Woodbury Page,
Samuel Shaw,
Moses Shaw,
Albert Knight,
Jacob B. Winchester,
William Winchester,
Peter W. Ray,
Benjamin Savory,
Lot Peach,
Charles Cross,
William Cross,
Daniel Moore,
John Hathaway,
Alden Harris,
John Lane,
J. C. Trask,
James Trask,
Addison Center,
Charles Sargent,
John Miller,
Jonathan Cass,
Benjamin Thompson,
Charles Dearborn,
Thomas Adams,
Joshua Bateman,
Joseph Potter,
Daniel Sanderson,
Thomas Dodge,
Benjamin Leavitt,
Isaac Pinkham,
Peter Stevens,
Thomas Adams,
J. B. Wheelock,
Noah Knox.

SADDLERS.

Joseph H. Saddler.
John Chipman,
John Mackie,
John Frye.

BLACKSMITHS.

John McGlue,
David Harding,
Peter McDermott.

WHEELWRIGHTS.

James Smith,
Osgood Bradley.

CARRIAGE-BODY MAKERS.

Stephen Daniels,
Benjamin Bray.

PAINTERS.

Joseph D. Sadler,
Daniel C. Manning.

CLERKS.

Henry Cross,
D. M. Lancaster,
Daniel L. Procter,
William H. Foster.

The character and time of the meetings of the Institute were zealously discussed, most of the members present taking part. All were earnest to have the meetings prove more attractive to the public and to better meet the needs of the community. It was then

Voted, That the next meeting be held on the first Monday in November at 7½ o'clock, and that the matter of the arrangement and order for meetings for the coming winter be referred to the lecture committee, with instruction to report at the next meeting.

Adjourned.